The Middletown Transcript

VOL. XL. NO. 30 MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1907. PRICE THREE CENTS

ONLY 2 TO A CUSTOMER

Children's Sample Caps

Regular price from 50c to $1.50. Sale price 23c to 39c.

BIG Reduction SALE

Percale Wrappers

Blue, Black and Gray, all sizes. They were made to sell for $1.25, will sell only 2 to one customer sale price 85c.

Commencing Saturday, July 27

AND TO CONTINUE AS LONG AS THESE BIG VALUES WILL LAST

WE HAVE JUST BOUGHT

$1000 Worth of Summer Goods

From a Manufacturer that had every good reason to expect a big season. Their disappointment this season means your gain, as we bought these goods and a lot of samples included at from ⅓ to ½ off the regular wholesale price, and we will give our customers the benefit of these big values. This stock consists of Ladies' White Shirt Waist Suits, Linen Coat Suits, Linen, Duck and Lawn Skirts, also samples of Worsted Skirts, White Shirt Waists, Muslin Underwear, Childrens' Dresses and Underwear, Infants' Outfits, House Dresses, Wrappers, long and short Kimonas, Dressing Sacks, Millinery, Ribbons, Childrens' Headgear, Hosiery, Belts, Val Lace and Notions.

We will here mention a few of the big values, but to satisfy yourself you must come and see for yourself:

White Shirt Waist Suits, values up to $7.00, now **$1.50** to **$2.98.**

White Linen Coat Suits and Jumper Suits, value up to $5.00, now **75c** to **$2.50.**

White Shirt Waists, the largest and best in town, short and long sleeves, open front and back, values up to $3.00, now **48c** to **$1.79.**

NOTICE.—Big values in fine Muslin Underwear. They are all samples which you can buy now at 1-3 off as long as they last.

Fine Cambric Underskirts, values up to $5.00, now **25c** to **$2.98.**

Some fine Cambric and Nansook Night Gowns, beautifully trimmed, low and high neck, short and long sleeves, value up to $5.00, now **48c** to **$1.98.**

Ladies' Cambric Drawers, trimmed with fine German Val Lace, also with fine embroidery, value up to $2.98, now **25c** to **$1.49.**

Corset Covers, all sizes, different styles, beautifully trimmed, values up to 98c, now **25c** to **49c.**

Parcal Wrappers, in Blue, Black and Gray, extra sizes up to 50, value up to $1.50, now **$1.25.**

House Dresses, consisting of Shirtwaist and Skirts, all colors and sizes, values $1.50 now **98c.**

Long and short Kimonas and dressing Sacques, all colors and sizes, Valve $1.50 now **39c** to **98c.**

Infants' Outfits, very pretty and dainty, consisting of eight pieces, 1 dress, 2 petticoat, 1 pair shoes, 1 cap, 3 shirts, value up to $10.00 an outfit, now **$1.49** and **$4.48.**

Children's White and colored dresses, in all kind of materials and styles, sizes from 2 to 14 years, value up to $5,00, now **25c.** to **$3.50.**

Children's Mnslin underwear, Petticoats Drawers, Drawbodies and Vests, all at reduced prices.

Val. Lace, insertion to match, regular price 20c, now **4c.** a yard.

A full line of ladies' and children's hosiery, plain and dropstitch **10c.** to **5 0c.**

Millinery and ribbons, all reduced at half price.

A. FOGEL, Middletown, Del.

Pennsylvania Railroad

BULLETIN.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The Jamestown Exposition, celebrating the Three-Hundredth Anniversary of the English settlement on Jamestown Island, is of particular interest to all residents of the Eastern Shore.

From the little colony which landed just within the shores of Chesapeake Bay sprung the civilization which extended through the Virginia s . aryland, and Delaware.

The Exposition is easily accessible from all parts of the Eastern Shore by the fine seavice of the "Cape Charles Route" (Pennsylvania Railroad and New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Companies).

Season and Thirty-Day excursion tickets are on sale at reasonable rates which ma es a trip to the Exposition within the reach of all.

The hotel accomodations at the Exposition are ample and every facility is afforded visitors to enjoy its many and attractive features.

Full information regarding train service, rates of fare, and conditions of tiets will be furnished by Ticet Agents.

The Transcript, $1 Pe Yea

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS —OF— Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1907 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD, WATSON'S STORE
JULY 27th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
JULY 29th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT DELANEY'S,
(DAVIS' STORE)
JULY 25th, 1907
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of July.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE---DIVIDEND

THE PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK OF MIDDLETOWN,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., June 29th, 1907.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, July 1st, 1907.

C. B. KELLEY, Cashier.

FLIES VERY ABUNDANT

They are Also Exclusively Active and Vicious

Flies are pestiferous insects at best but this summer they seem to be more troublesome than ever. At 4 A. M., when the mosquitoes hie themselves to rest, the flies begin their revels, so that there is hardly an hour of the night or of the morning when a sleeper is not bothered by one or the other pest. A city doctor attributes the excessive activity and viciousness of this summer's flies to the continued humidity and to the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere. "It not only irritates the flies, but is exceedingly injurious to human beings. Every morning my body feels numb from the effects of it. I don't blame the flies for being so exceptionally wicked this season. They can't help themselves."

Asked whether he thought the fly nuisance could be abated entirely by a crusade against flies like that which is being waged against mosquitoes, the doctor said he thought not. He says it is possible to keep a house free of flies by means of screens, and every householder should see that this is done. Now and then, of course, a fly will enter through an open door, but the screens will provide comparative immunity. An additional protection at night would be mosquito netting made of bobbinet. Mosquito nets are a great discomfort at times, because they partially shut out the air, but this is not to be compared to the annoyance caused by flies and mosquitoes. Of all flying pests, house flies do the most damage. They are the bearers of infectious diseases, of smallpox, cholera and all skin diseases. The mosquito—that is, the mosquito we know in Delaware—is harmless compared to them. Every stable breeds from 500 to 10,000 house flies—and these are the most dangerous variety—every week. Underneath the damp, decaying matter in stables, the maggots breed by the thousands. Hundreds of others are brought to life in the garbage cans that reek and stew, sometimes for a day, under the hot midsummer sun.

600 AUTOMOBILES IN DELAWARE

Dealers Say List Will Reach 1,000 Before Close of Year

Before the end of the present year there will be close to 700 automobiles in use in Delaware. The list of licenses issued by Secretary of State Cahall up till June carries the total to 600 and there is a prospect of an additional 100 during the months of July and August.

The frequency with which the names of physicians and of business men now appear in these lists of new automobile owners show how rapidly motor vehicles are coming into practical use, as a substitute for horse-drawn vehicles. Dealers see no reason to think that the annual increase in the number of automobiles in this State will be less than 100 for many years to come.

Six hundred automobiles in use in Delaware means an investment by the people of over $1,500,000, a sum large enough to have paid for building a railroad across the State from north to south when railroad construction first began. If the proportion of motor cars to the population were as large throughout the country there would be over 400,000 of them now in use in the United States, whereas the total is probably less than half as great. The State derives a tax of $5 from each owner of a machine.

NO POST FOR HIM

"No, sah, I shall git there soon enough, sah," said a darkey in the Court House yard, Monday afternoon, when some strangers tried to persuade him to stand at the whipping post while they took a picture of it. And that was the way all the darkies felt about it and one after another declined to pose although a bright fifty-cent piece was offered to any who would accept.

The strangers were gentlemen from Philadelphia who were sightseeing in Georgetown and they were anxious for a picture of a man at the old whipping post as one of the souvenirs of their trip. It looked for a time as if they would have to take the picture with no person to illustrate how the whipping was done, and the strangers were about to give up in despair when Chris Collins, a white boy, 15 years old, came along and volunteered to act the part. Chris held up the bright coin he had received and teased the bystanders on their lack of nerve, but he himself almost wilted when it was suggested to him that his picture standing at the whipping post would be scattered all over the country on post cards.

The incident, however, served to illustrate the black man's horror of the whipping post. Not for half a dollar, a half a day's pay, would one of them "just for fun" stand at the post one minute.

GOVERNMENT AFTER POWDER COMPANY

WASHINGTON, July 22d.—Proceedings against the so-called Powder Trust, under the terms of the Sherman anti-trust act, will be instituted at Wilmington, Del., the latter part of the week. The suit for dissolution, which will embrace the receivership principle enunciated in the Tobacco Trust cases, will be filed by either Assistant Attorney-General Russell or the United States attorney of the district in which Wilmington is located.

It was the purpose of the government to begin his suit on Wednesday, but a postponement was decided upon. A long list of defendants will be named in the government's bill. It is said that the case against the powder trust is the strongest of the many prosecutions entered upon by the administration against corporations.

When an official at the Wilmington Federal building was asked by a reporter relative to suit being brought in the United States Court, he said that no official notification had been received and that all he knew about the matter was what he had seen in the papers.

OUR AGE OF MIRACLES

Tesla, the Great Electrician, Says Wonders will be Performed Next Ten Years

In an article to the Baltimore *Sun* of recent date Tesla says that the time is not far distant when power will be conveyed without wires to ships at sea propelling them swiftly without visible connection. Coal bunkers and steam engines will be superfluous and capacity will be enlarged. This is a startling prediction, but in an age of miracles like the present, who can confidently pronounce it absurd? Are we not talking with friends hundreds of miles away? Sending messages under thousands of miles of ocean and over thousands of miles of land? Traveling under water in submarines? Flying above the clouds like birds? Propelling ourselves at sea and ashore with hot vapor, gasoline and bottled electricity? Isn't a man in California making new fruits and flowers and another in England showing us that the atoms of a cherry seed contain enough laten energy to blow up a mountain? We are no longer content to go to nature's quarries for stone, but manufacture it, making a bridge or an entire house sometimes in one piece. We defy climate and change of seasons, making the products of one last for use in another. When we journey, mountains, rivers and seas are no longer obstacles to us, but we rush through or over them in luxurious ease at a speed of from 25 to 100 miles per hour. Our houses are lighted with the brilliancy of Jove's thunderbolt by means of the harnessed power of a waterfall hundreds of miles distant, and the same utilization of the earth's force of gravitation propels cars, hauls trains, illuminates our homes and cooks a beefsteak. When one is ill his physician takes a picture of his internal organs, opens him if need be, cuts away a diseased part and sews him up, leaving him in a few weeks as good as new. Chemists produce artificially many of the products of nature and predict that the time is approaching when a man will make a good meal out of the contents of the water pail and a coal scuttle. Compared with these wonders our houses of from twenty-five to thirty stories hardly deserve remark. Yet there is a limit to the power of science. With all its achievement of the miraculous in material things human nature, it must be confessed, remains much the same as it was a hundred years ago. Intellectual progress has been considerable. Education enriches and quickens the mind, but moral development lags. The synthetic powers of the chemists have not yet sufficed to create and combine ethical perfections for the making of a good man. A good deal, it seems, can be done with the raw material that lies about the world, but man himself remains a tough proposition.

GOOD YIELD OF TOMATOES

But the Corn Crop on the Peninsula is Below Average

Seventy-five per cent. of the canners of tomatoes in Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey were represented at the semi-annual meeting of the Tri-State Canners' Association in Wilmington last week.

Reports showed that the acreage in tomatoes in Maryland and Delaware this year is from 15 to 25 per cent. greater than last year. In New Jersey the acreage is about normal. The greatest increase is in Maryland.

It was also learned the crop will be about two weeks late. If the weather conditions continue favorable the yield will be satisfactory. The packers are also hopeful that frosts will not occur until late in the fall, thus continuing the tomato crop until early in October at least. The acreage in corn this year in the three States is below normal.

The canners present in addition to President Hoffecker and Secretary E. M. Dashiel of Princess Anne, Md., included L. S. Flickenster of Easton, Md.; Robert Jarrell of Goldsboro, Md.; Henry P. Cannon of Bridgeville, Del.; F. L. Leonard and W. E. Shaw of Cambridge, Md.; Guy L. Webster of Vienna, Md., and H. P. Strasbaugh and William Silver of Aberdeen, Md.

PARAGRAPHS WITH POINTS

In Germany they have passed a law to suppress camera fiends. Hereafter the man with a kodak will not find life one prolonged snap.

The highest honors at Yale this year were awarded to two Philipinos. That will make some more people regret that we ever laid hands on the islands.

Dr. Emil Reich asserts that the coquette gets only "the small change of love." In a good many cases, however, she also gets the small change of the lover.

Mark Hanna would probably turn over in his grave if he knew that his son has spent enough money on divorces to carry three or four doubtful states at an election.

The Russian scientist who is preparing a treatise on how to prolong life, is not such a wonder. Thousands of people who are leaving Russia have made a discovery similar to his.

A Chicago paper has discovered that the things women most admire in men are broad shoulders and white and regular teeth. We thought it was a big bank account and a regular income.

HIGH SCHOOL COURSE EXTENDED

The Maryland Board of Education recently in session at Jamestown discussed at some length the course of study to be pursued in the various high schools of the state. The result of their deliberation was to extend the course of study for high schools to a four-year, instead of a three-year course, without increasing, however, the number of studies, but only extending it over a longer period. This increases the period of the public school instruction in Maryland from a 10-year to a 11-year course. The board also adopted an elective commercial course for the last two years of the high school course. These changes were made upon the recommendation of the High School Teachers' Association.

WASHINGTON LETTER

WASHINGTON, July 20th, 1907.

Officially the explosion last week on the battleship Georgia is as much a mystery as ever. But some small admissions on the part of the Navy Department and talk among naval officers is helping to clear it up and show that it has at the bottom the same element that is back of most crimes in human life, the gold hunger. It will be remembered that the explosion occurred in the after turret of the Georgia off Boston during target practice. According to the official statement, a charge of about 200 pounds of smokeless powder was being loaded into one of the 12 inch guns when it exploded. It was said that a floating spark, coming from somewhere, had set fire to the bag containing one of the powder charges, and that this had gone off, setting fire to the other bag. Here was a mystery. It was intimated that the floating spark might have come from the smokestack of the battleship or that it might have been a spark wandering around in the air after the discharge of the gun. This explanation was good enough for the outside world. But those familiar with the construction of warships knew that it was almost a physical impossibility for a spark to "float" into a turret. The automatic gun ports and inside ladders were all against such a supposition. Also, the silk bags in which the powder charge is encased are not flimsy enough to be set on fire by any ordinary spark. The fact remained that ten of the men in the turret died of their burns and a dozen others were so seriously injured that several more of them still may die. The Department was of course shocked and grieved. So was everyone who knew of the accident. But the Department had no idea how it happened. All of the electric apparatus in the turret had been carefully insulated in view of some previous accidents of the same sort. All of the guns had been fitted with automatic air blasts to prevent "flare backs," that is hot gases coming out of the breech of the gun when another charge was being put in. And most of all, there was never according to regulations a second charge of powder in the turret before the one in the gun had been fired. There are automatic doors leading down to the powder magazine that are shut as soon as one charge for the gun comes up and the turret is clear of any powder except that in the gun. Just here is where an official statement from the Navy Department gave a clue to the story. One of the men of the gun crew was commended for his heroism and promptitude in shutting the breech of the gun and preventing the explosion of the charge, mark the words "already in the gun." That is an explanation of the whole business. There is a big money prize for efficient target work in each of the squadrons. It amounts to about $1,000 for the turret crew making the best record in squadron practice. But there is more money at stake than that. There is keen rivalry among the gun crews and there are individual bets and pools made by both officers and men, for the jackies are a sporting fraternity and they are willing to back their opinions with six months' wages if necessary. There are some occasions on record where $9,000 has gone from one ship of a squadron to another as the result of the final round with the big guns. This is in addition to the government prizes. The result is that the men work up to the limit of human quickness in handling the guns. It is the shots that hit that count in the score, and the loading of the gun is cut down as low as possible to give an extra fraction of a second for laying it. The Georgia had been firing at the rate of one shot every ten or eleven seconds from the gig guns. Just think of it, to ram home an 800 pounds steel projectile and nearly 200 pounds of powder, close and lock the breech, and sight and fire the gun. And the Georgia was making about ten hits out of eleven shots. Is it not very likely that when the gun was fired there was a second charge of powder already in the turret waiting to be thrown into the gun? That is the view of naval officers who know the circumstances. The statement of the Navy Department bears out this theory. Evidently the second charge of powder had been brought up from the magazine and was waiting there in the turret in order to save time and help win the fleet prize and the side bets. Men will take long changes where there is a big roll of money at stake. Of course the Navy Department will never know officially that the regulations were violated. But everybody knows unofficially already how the regulations were violated and how the accident happened.

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There are a good many faired sized jobs that will probably go begging for the lack of competent men to fill them. The Interstate Commerce Commission is about to start its new system of railroad accounting. The Commission has furnished the railroads with sets of books that they must keep to the exclusion of all others, and on which they must render monthly reports. Of course, the Commission wants expert railroad accountants to check these reports. These clerkships pay about $1,500 a year. Not a princely salary, but still pretty good for the government service. The only trouble is that the men who are capable of filling the places are mostly in the employ of the railroads already. If they take the examination they are pretty certain to be fired for doing it by the railroads employing them. Of course, they might take the examination and not get the job. So most of them are figuring that the risk is not equal to the chance and there is a fear that there will not be many eligibles to qualify.

A simple way to relieve sore throat is to take a lump of resin about as large as a walnut, put it into an old teapot, pour on boiling water, and then put the lid on, and place the spout to your mouth, the steam will prove very beneficial in lalaying inflammation.

THE TIMBER OUTPUT

How the National Forests Will Partly Offset the Coming Shortage

The production of lumber, lath, and shingles in the United States in 1906 was the largest ever recorded. A census bulletin recently issued gives 37½ billion feet as the actual cut of the 21,000 mills which made reports. This is seven billion feet more than the cut reported in 1905.

These figures at first seem to point to a very alarming conclusion—that the country had in the last year cut more than 23 per cent. more lumber than in 1905, in the face of the fast waning supply. The difference is, however, chiefly due to the fact that 21,000 concerns have reported their cuts as against less than 12,000 a year ago. The gain is the result of responses from the smaller mills, made because the rank and file of the lumbermen now appreciate that these returns are important to the trade, and that their value depends upon everybody helping to make them as complete as possible.

If the returns were complete they would probably show a cut of forty billion feet for lumber alone. The cut of lumber forms perhaps 40 per cent. of the total timber consumption for all purposes. The figures are alarming enough, taken in connection with our available supply of wood. The total amount of merchantable timber in the United States is believed to be less than 2,000 billion feet. If the demand could be kept stationary, and no timber were burned up by forest fires, we should have twenty years from now only what our forests would have grown in the interval.

Three-fourths of the population of the country is east of Mississippi, but more than half of the timber supply is west of it. The West has in its forests material to last it for nearly fifty years if its per capita consumption is no greater than that of the country at large and if it can hold itself down to the same annual total. This, however, takes no account of the demands which a developing country makes. But the East has not enough saw timber of its own to last fifteen years. In point of fact the East is already drawing so heavily upon the Northwest for lumber that the railroads have trouble to handle the traffic. The position which Douglas fir holds illustrates the West's rapid progress toward becoming the principal source of supply of saw timber, and the falling off in the production of Eastern States which formerly held first place. Douglas fir ranks second only to yellow pine in total cut, and yields about one-half as much lumber. Never before has it outranked white pine, which for many years stood first, and later second. Just as white pine had to give way to southern yellow pine, this in its turn will be superseded by Douglas fir, which is also known as red fir and Oregon pine. It is found no where east of the Rocky Mountains, and by far the greatest quantity of it is in Oregon and Washington.

New York, in 1850, led all the States in the production of lumber. Pennsylvania rose to first place ten years later, and New York dropped to second. In the period following the cival war the rapid extension of railroads brought into market the great white-pine forests of the Lake States, and the chief source of supply moved thither. Michigan first, then Wisconsin, went to the front. When Washington supplanted the latter the leadership had crossed the continent. In fifty years it passed from an Atlantic to a Pacific Coast State.

The holding of the first in production by a State does not locate the country's chief source of supply. Washington now stands first among the States, yet the South is supplying more lumber than the West. But the magnificent yellow-pine forests of the South are being rapidly cut and marketed, just as was done with the white-pine forests of Michigan and Minnesota during the thirty years following 1860. But the Pacific coast will soon be the chief source of supply.

The passing of the white pine of the Lake States is emphasized by the statistics gathered by the census, which in 1870, 1880, and 1890 showed Michigan the leading State in total production of lumber. In the census of 1900 Wisconsin had passed to first place, with Michigan second and Minnesota third. This relative position was not changed until 1904, when Washington appeared at the top of the column and Louisiana was third, with Wisconsin second, and Minnesota and Michigan fourth and fifth. Louisiana now takes second place, while Wisconsin goes down from second to third and Minnesota from fourth to seventh. Mississippi and Arkansas have moved up to fifth and sixth places, while Michigan goes to fourth.

The policy of the Government in creating National Forests in the West, taken in connection with the favorable climatic and topographical condition for the growth of trees, insures a future supply which will be greatly to the West's advantage. When the inevitable time of timber shortage arrives, the cost of transportation in the long haul across the continent will aid the West in supplying its own first. The National Forests must be first of all for the supply of western needs. The East had originally the bulk of the country's forests. It has largely wasted them. The West has now a considerable provision for the future. The presence of the National Forests will insure for all time a permanent supply of material for wood-using industries in the West, although the actual holdings of the Federal Government in themselves are by no means sufficient to furnish all the timber which will be needed. They will also have an influence in encouraging private holdings of timberlands to take care of them in a way that will keep them in a productive state. The question what to do for timber that cannot be had in needed quantities is likely to become acute in the East.

THE TRANSCRIPT, $1 per year.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW

If people would study the various vegetables, fruits, etc., as to the medicinal qualities in remedying ailments there would be less demand for the doctor's services. It would be difficult to remember that fruits and vegetables (tomatoes) are good for the liver. Lettuce and celery are good nerve tonics. Beans, peas, lentils, etc., produce strength and heat, and are a good substitute for meat in winter. Onions and radishes prevent colds. Eggs are easier to digest when slightly boiled than when raw. Macaroni and vermacelli, on account of their closeness of grain, are not as easily digested as light bread. Potatoes, when mealy, are easily digested; when close and watery are hard to digest. Bananas, on account of the nitrogen they contain, are easy to digest. Sufferers from dyspepsia should take turnips, spinach, cresses, salads, celery, lettuce and dandelions. A person suffering from chronic rheumatism should avoid dried fish.

A very good pair of gloves which laces up the palm of the hands, and is bought several sizes larger than the ordinary wearing glove, is the ideal working glove. But large old gloves do as well.

Old blankets make the best sort of padding for ironing boards, and old pillow and bolster cases are invaluable for cleaning rags—but only an old housekeeper knows the value of rags, and she only because she has, at sometime or other in her experience, found herself without old muslin and flannel when some emergency arose which called for just such an everyday need.

Cayenne pepper blown into the cracks where ants congregate will drive them away. The same remedy is also good for mice.

If you wish to use quinine as a hair grower put it up in this form: One dram of bisulphate of quinine, one-half ounce of tincture of cantharides, seven ounces of listerine. Apply to the scalp twice a day.

If gilt frames, when new, are covered with a coat of white varnish all specks can then be washed off with water without harm.

Stoves may look nice for sometime by rubbing them thoroughly with a newspaper every morning.

Restoring wicker furniture to its original freshness is work well within the powers of the housewife, and the results, as a rule, more than justify the effort. A weather-washed chair or table will make a room or piazza look old and dingy, and no time should be lost in fixing it. All such pieces may be varnished, painted or dyed, and with the latter stuffs good greens and reds may be brought out. If the articles have been previously varnished all traces of this must be removed. To take off such a finish make a strong soda water of half a pound of sal soda to a gallon of water, and pour this boiling over the wicker. Every part of the furniture must be reached, and the operation will take 10 or 15 minutes. After drying wipe over with turpentine and again dry. The surface is then ready for "restoration." Any kind of enamel paint that one wishes may be used, and it is better to put on two coats thinly than a thick one. Time for drying should be given after each coat. Carriage paints as a rule are better for this sort of work than oil mixtrues. The former dry more quickly and are harder and have an enamel finish. Dyes which may be bought dry and prepared at home are applied with brushes as paint would be, but before using it is well to wet the furniture a little, for a damp surface will take the dye more evenly. This is not true of paints, however.

A simple tonic that strengthens the stomach is a glass of cold water taken upon rising in the morning. Those who take an early cup of coffee on waking should exchange it for the water, and they will be surprised at the value of this pure remedy of nature's own, after a week's trial. It is well for those of weak digestion to begin with hot water, gradually lowering the temperature till cold water is used. If this simple habit is carefully persevered in, it is amazing how robust it makes one feel.

Turpentine is one of the best remedies for croup. A piece of flannel should be saturated with it, and placed on the child's throat and chest.

For insect bites, or, indeed, stings from any kind of insect, apply dampened salt, bound tightly over the spot. It will relieve and usually cure very quickly.

To relieve a gumboil, a homely remedy is to take a thin strip of dried fig, dip it in milk, toast it, and then apply hot to the swollen gum. Relief is speedy.

To disperse freckles, take one ounce of lemon juice, a quarter of a drachm of powdered borax, and half a drachm of sugar. Mix, and let them stand in a glass for a few days. Then rub it on the hands and face occasionally.

Take the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and stirred into a wineglassful of cold water for indigestion. It should be taken after each meal.

An excellent remedy for burns is Carron oil, made of equal parts of linseed oil and glycerine mixed together. An excellent plan is to put it in a bottle and shake well before using.

Women who suffer from neuralgia will be interested in the simple remedy suggested and might try it. If the neuralgia is on the left side, dip the right hand in water as hot as can be borne, and if it is on the right side, dip the left hand. As the fibers of the fifth and median nerves cross, the theory is that any impulse applied to the right hand will affect the left side of the face, and vice verse.

When the feet are tender and painful after long walking or standing, great relief can be obtained by bathing them in salt and water—a handful of salt to a gallon of water. Have the water as hot as can be comfortably borne; immerse the feet and throw the water up over the knees with the hands. When the water grows cool rub the feet and limbs with a dry towel.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

—AT—

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware

—BY—

T. S. FOURACRE.

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., JULY 27, 1907.

RAILROAD RATE LAWS

There is to be no war in North Carolina. The militia is not to be called upon to arrest all the ticket agents of the Southern Railroad Company. A truce has been declared and the courts are to do the rest. Judge Pritchard of the United States Court on Monday decided that the rate law passed by the legislature is unconstitutional and men who had been arrested and fined by state officials were released.

The position taken by the judge was that penalties inflicted by the statute would close the doors to a judicial hearing and would involve the railroad company in fines amounting to millions of dollars. The conflict had been warm for a few days and the hot heads were doing all sorts of talking. But there was sent from Washington to Asheville a representative of President Roosevelt who promised the state authorities that the matter of the constitutionality of the rate law would be hastened to a consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States. Pending this action there is to be nothing more done in the direction of arresting ticket sellers in North Carolina.

The question of the sovereignty of the state is not actually involved in the issue, as some have tried to make it appear. The claim is that property rights were in danger of being destroyed by the enforcement of the law in advance of any judicial determination in respect to its standing. Judge Pritchard bases his action on a decision of the Supreme Court in a similar case and disputs any intention on his part to interfere with the state authorities. Now it is to hasten the matter to the court of last resort.

In other states tests are to be made of the rate laws recently passed, and before long it ought to be possible to secure a decision that will cover all cases of that kind now pending or liable to arise. The basis of the attack on the North Carolina law is that it violates the Federal Constitution, and thus the Federal judge had a perfect right to intervene, although it is yet insisted that his methods have been irregular. The argument is made that the sweeping provision for a universal rate for all railroads in a given state is unjust and thus unconstitutional.—*Morning News.*

ADDRESSED PYTHIANS

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge, Knight of Pythias, colored, held in Annapolis, Md., this week, the Rev. J. U. King of this town, made an able response. We take the following from the *Evening Capital:*

Response was made by Rev. J. U. King of Middletown, Del. Rev. King is one of the best educated members of the Grand Lodge and is a graduate of Yale University. In the course of his remarks he said:

"We are exceedingly glad to receive such a cordial welcome to this historic city, especially when it comes from him who officially represents this municipality. While we do not claim to be what and where we could be as a race, yet we are on our way upward. We have scarcely dampened the soles of our shoes in the great stream of prosperity. That is so not because we are intellectually incapacitated for the record made by negroes in the great colleges of the land bespeaks the fertility of our minds and precludes any doubt as to our ability. It is simply a question of opportunity and time.

"And even though we now stand at the foot of the hill, and in spite of its rugged sides and steep ascent, we are climbing, cognizant of our ability to reach, especially so when encouraged by white friends, such as the Mayor of this historic city."

MANIA FOR HORSE STEALING

A man who is charged with having a mania for stealing horses and who is accused of the thefts of horses all over the peninsula, but who says he is not guilty of taking even one, and has retained J. H. C. Legg of Centreville, to defend him, has been committed to prison by Justice John Hackett of Sudlersville.

He is Edward V. Nickerson of Galena, Md., and he was arrested at Newark, Del., and held by the Delaware authorities a the solicitation of Constable William M. Dunn, until his requisition to Maryland could be arranged. The specific charge against the defendant is that of stealing the horse and carriage of Medford Roe of Sudlersville, while Mr. Roe sat in a country church on June 16th.

Another charge of having stolen a horse and carriage and harness at Ingleside in May is held over him, together with two other teams in the other counties. None of the outfits was recovered. Nickerson was unable to get the $600 bail.

WRECK NEAR CLAYTON

A northbound freight train crashed into the rear of another northbound freight on the Delaware railroad, about half a mile north of Clayton station, about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, and for a time there was much commotion. The engine of the rear train and several cars were wrecked, the engine being put out of commission, but nobody was hurt.

M. B. Ryan of Wilmington, was the engineer and B. J. Draper, also of Wilmington, the fireman. The latter jumped from the engine or was thrown by the impact, but he was uninjured. The engineer did not leave the engine.

The cause of the accident is not definitely known. The forward train, it is understood, had stopped in order to allow the locomotive to take water. The rear train was proceeding slowly, and an effort was made to bring it to a standstill in time to avoid a collision, but without success. It was a very long train, the cars of which were loaded mainly with potatoes.

Several of the cars were derailed, blocking the tracks, and it was necessary to build a temporary track around the wreck in order to allow trains to get by. Wrecking crews and machinery were put to work without delay, and as a result the tracks were in good shape today.

The extent of the damage is not fully known. It is believed that the locomotive will not require extensive repairs, although it was sent to the shops at Wilmington. Three cars were badly damaged but the wreck was not as serious as it would have been if the train was running rapidly.

It is said that there was a tramp on one of the cars that was wrecked, and a report was circulated that he had been badly injured, but if he was there he must have gotten away before the collision, for no trace of him was found. It was thought his body might be in the wreckage, but it was not there.

ST. GEORGES

Mrs. Flemming is the guest of Mrs. Boys.

Cleaver Bryan was in Philadelphia part of last week.

Mrs. George Vincent visited Wilmington on Wednesday.

Mrs. DeWitt is spending part of the week in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Mahaffy is the guest of Rev. C. N. Janes and wife.

Rev. C. H. Jones spent Monday with friends in Port Penn.

Mrs. Caleb Cannon is entertaining her niece from New Castle.

Walter Smith and Byard Henry spent Wednesday in Wilmington.

Mrs. Oscar VanHeikle entertained Miss Clara Swan on Wednesday.

Miss May G. Halfpenny, of Philadelphia, is visiting D. B. Cush.

Mrs. Emily Payne returned to her home in Chester on Monday.

Miss Ida Wright is spending sometime with William Cox and family.

Mrs. Catherine Smith, of Porters, visited friends in town on Tuesday.

Joseph Brooks, of Philadelphia, is spending the week with D. B. Cush.

Miss Maud Swain is spending the week with her sister, Mrs. Samuel Lester.

Mrs. Rachel Hudson spent one day this week with friends in New Castle.

Gristof Aveik and son, Howard, spent one day this week in Chesapeake City.

Mrs. Katie Patton spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Swain.

Mrs. Martha Heisel who spent the last two weeks with her son at Hope, N. J., has returned home.

Mrs. Alfred Hughs and daughter, of Wilmington, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Swain.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jones and Mrs. Brown and two daughters spent Sunday with friends near Porters.

Mrs. G. T. Smith and daughter Irene, of Camden, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith and family.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bright, of Delaware City, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Sutton on Sunday.

Frank VanHeikle and Miss Mary Carnagie were married in Wilmington, at Asbury Parsonage, on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Reynolds and daughter Anna, were the guests of Mr. David Reis and family on Monday.

Mrs. Samuel Lester entertained her mother, Mrs. Swain, and sister, Mrs Hughs, of Wilmington, on Monday.

Harry Gray, of Philadelphia, and Grover Gray, of Carlisle, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gray.

Mrs. Charles Falkenheimer and son, of Dubuque, are spending sometime with her parents, A. N. Sutton and wife.

Mrs. Peterson and family returned home on Monday after spending several weeks with J. W. Carrow and family.

Mrs. Herbert Hopkins and son who have been visiting friends in Chester for the past three weeks, have returned home.

PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA

State prohibition was assured for Georgia when the Senate, by a vote of 34 to 7, passed the Hardman, Covington bill, which forbids the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors after January 1st, 1908. The bill now goes to the House, which is overwhelmingly for prohibition. Governor Hoke Smith has announced that he will sign the bill.

The liquor men gave up the fight after the action of the Senate, many of them expressing surprise at the strength of the vote. The bill affects only fifteen counties in the state, 130 counties already being dry. It will close up several large distilleries and breweries at Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Columbus and Savannah. The revenue from liquor in Georgia is about $1,500,000 annually. The residents of that state claim that the money is procured at an enormous cost and that health, morals and prosperity will be greater because of its elimination.

To Pay Interest

The First National Bank of Milford has departed from the custom of lower Delaware banks in paying no interest on deposits, and will pay interest on all deposits here after. On July 9th the directors of this bank declared a dividend of 7½ per centum out of the earnings of the past six months and increased the surplus and profit to $154,697.11. The present total of capital, surplus and profits is $275,000.

CHESAPEAKE CITY ITEMS

Mrs. William Borem is spending sometime in Wilmington.

Mr. J. W. Johnson spent Thursday last in Philadelphia.

Miss Sara L. Bouchelle was a visitor in Baltimore this week.

A dance was held at Spa Spring pavilion on Tuesday evening.

Irvin Griffith, Jr., has been visiting relatives at Laurel, Del.

Iler Lum, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday at his home here.

Miss Marion Conrey, of Philadelphia, is visiting har grandmother.

Miss Mary Foard is spending sometime with Miss Mollie Foard.

Miss Grace Stiles, of Germantown, is the guest of Miss Dora Steele.

Miss Edith Lindsey, of Germantown, is visiting Miss Mary Steele.

Miss Esther Banks has returned home after visiting friends in Oxford, Pa.

Miss Ethel Ellison has returned home from Philadelphia for the summer.

Miss Eugenia Pierce, of Germantown, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Polk Steele.

Mrs. Harry Kibler spent Saturday afternoon last with Miss Ida Bouchelle.

Mrs. Howard Taylor, of Camden, N. J., is visiting Mrs. T. A. Rees, near town.

Mrs. Harry Bungard and son are spending sometime with relatives in New Castle.

Mr. N. A. VanBuskirk, Mrs, Wilmer Bristow and children spent Friday last at Cecilton.

Mrs. Nellie Reed and Miss Minnie Reed have been visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Mrs. A. M. Townsend and son Ernest, of Stephens City, Va., are visiting friends near town.

A meeting of the Book Club was held at the home of Mr. J. S. Hopper on Monday evening.

Don't forget the excursion to Tolchester on Thursday, August 1st, on the steamer "Emma Giles."

Mrs. Z. T. Cooling, Sr., Mrs. Charles Cooling and son are spending sometime with relatives in Havre de Grace.

Misses Sallie and Julia Woodall, of Georgetown, spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hopper.

The Chesapeake City base ball team defeated the Wilmington Athletic Club on Saturday afternoon last by a score of 11 to 0.

The Daughters of America and the base ball club will hold an excursion to Betterton on Friday, August 2d, going on the day boat and returning on the night boat.

Cures Blood, Skins, Disease Cancer Greates Blood Purifier Free

If your blood is impure, thin, diseased, hot or full of humor, if you have blood poison, cancer, carbuncles, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching, risings and bumps, scabby, pimply skin, bone pains, catarrh, rheumatism or any blood or skin disease, take Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). Soon all sores heal, aches and pains stop and the blood is made pure and rich. Druggists or by express $1 per large bottle. Sample free by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. B. B. B. is especially advised for chronic, deep-seated cases, as it cures after all else fails.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1907 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT BLACKBIRD, WATSON'S STORE
JULY 27th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT FLEMING'S LANDING,
JULY 29th, 1907,
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

AT DELANEY'S,
(DAVIS' STORE)
JULY 25th, 1907
From 1 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per centum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of July.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE---DIVIDEND

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, July 2d, 1907.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after July 15th, 1907.

JNO. S. CROUCH, Cashier.

Comfort

Some people have special "lasts" made—take 'em to a shoemaker—and get perfect fitting footwear.

We're lucky enough to know a famous maker of shoes—and stored away in his factory is a pair of lasts that are shaped exactly like YOUR feet.

On our store—snugly tucked in a shelf corner—is a pair of shoes that were made on those lasts.

We are not going to say another word.

Lippincott & Co.
Wilmington, Del.
306-314 Market Street
9 East Third Street

No Better Time to See to Your Papering THAN NOW!

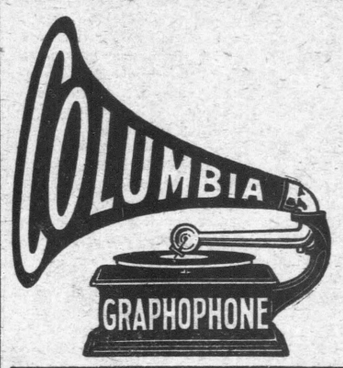
Secure your Paper Hanger and select your Paper and have it all ready when you are ready. Buy your Paper from R. A. Hawkins and let him hang it.

Paper all prices and styles. Get an estimate on your House Painting before the Spring rush comes on.

THAT'S ALL.

R. A. HAWKINS
BOX 102
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWAR

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
TO
OCEAN CITY, MD.
Thursdays, August 1 and 15, 1907
ROUND TRIP RATE $1.25 FROM MIDDLETOWN
SPECIAL TRAIN
Will leave at 7.15 A. M. RETURNING, leave Ocean City 4.40 P. M.
TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN IN EACH DIRECTION
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.



Graphophones on Easy Payments,
Disc and Cylinder Records.
W. S. Letherberry
Middletown, Del.

Pennsylvania Railroad

BULLETIN.

TO THE SEASHORE RESORTS.

It is a popular list of summer resorts that dot the New Jersey coast from Long Branch to Cape May. Long Branch, Elberon, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Seaside Park Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Wildwood, and Cape May—all are suggestive of delightful sea breezes, and replete with exhilarating aquatic diversions.

Express trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, for Asbury Park, Long Branch, and other points on the upper coast, at 8.05 A. M., 12.26, 2.32, 3.30, and 4.08 P. M week-days; Sundays at 8.31 A. M.

From Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia, express trains leave at 8.16, 9.20 A. M., 1.30, 3.52 P. M. week-days; Sundays at 8.00 A. M.

For Beach Haven, express train leaves Broad Street Station at 4.08 P. M. week-days. Express trains leave Market Street Wharf at 9.08 A. M., 1.30 and 4.28 P. M. week-days; Sundays 7.40 A. M.

For Atlantic City, express trains leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 8.00, 9.40 A. M., 1.30, 4.14, and 7.14 P. M. week-days; Sundays, 8.00, 9.20 A. M., 1.30 and 7.14 P. M. Express trains leave Market Street Wharf 4.50, 9.00, 11.00 A. M., 2.00, 4 00, 5.00, 5.44 P. M. week-days; 1.00 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays, 5.00, 8 00, 9.00, 10.30 A. M. Electric express trains leave Market Street Wharf for Atlantic City every hour from 7.00 A. M. to 11.00 P. M. week-days. Saturdays only, every half hour from 12.00 noon to 5.00 P.M. Sundays, every half hour from 6.00 A. M. to 11.00 A. M.; every hour 11.00 A. M. to 11.00 P. M.

For Cape May, Wildwood, and Ocean City, express trains leave Broad Street Station at 9.35 A. M. and 4.05 P. M. week-days. Sundays for Cape May and Wildwood at 9.00 A. M. Express trains to Cape May leave Market Street Wharf at 8.40 A. M., 2 30, 4.08, and 5.12 P. M. week-days, 1.05 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays 9.00 A. M.

For Wildwood, express trains leave Market Street Wharf at 8.40 A. M., 2.30, 4.28, and 5.12 P. M. week-days, 1.20 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays at 8 20 A. M.

For Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Peermont, and Stone Harbor, express trains leave Market Street Wharf at 8.40 A. M., 2 30, 4.08, and 5.12 P. M. week-days, 1.30 P. M. Saturdays only; Sundays 8.40 A. M.

Ticket Agents will give you full information regarding the service to all summer resorts reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, together with rates of fare.

Why Buy McClure's?

McClure's Magazine is bought and read in homes not because it is a magazine but because it is *the* magazine. Why?

FIRST—THE PRICE. It costs but one dollar a year, or less than ten cents a number, for over thirteen hundred two-column pages of reading matter. This amounts in actual bulk to twenty or twenty-five books costing anywhere from a dollar to two dollars a volume.

SECOND—QUALITY. The reading matter is written by America's leading writers—the best short story writers, the best writers on timely articles, the best writers of important serials, such as Schur's Reminiscences or Baker's Railroad articles.

THIRD—TIMELINESS. The reading matter in McClures is not only good; it is not only entertaining, amusing, instructive and inspiring—it is also about the subjects in which you and all Americans are most interested at the time. No subjects in the next twelve months are going to be so important as the question of railroad rates and rebates and the question of life insurance. Both of these questions ill be discussed by authorities in an impartial, careful, interesting way.

FOURTH—ITS CHARACTER. McClure's Magazine is not edited for children out at the same time, there is never a line in it that any young girl might not read advertising pages are as clean as its editorial pages.

McClure's Magazine

in your home is intended to work only for good. Send $1.00 to-day for one year's subscription, or leave an order at your book-store. November and December free with new subscriptions for 1906.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY, 47 East 23 Street, NEW YORK

You can earn a good income by taking up the business of securing subscriber for McClure's. It is clean and self-respecting—a publication any man or woman would like to represent. The pay is 25 cents for each $1.00 subscription, in addition big cash prizes for the best work. Write to-day for full particulars.

HON. JOHN W. CAUSEY PRESIDENT. WM. DENNEY SEC'Y AND TREA

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.,

DOVER, DEL.

—INCORPORATED 1847.—

Insures Buildings and Contents Against Loss by Fire and Lightning

BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL PLAN

Insurance in Force $9,553,216.00

W. A. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City, Del. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend, Del.

AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

1907 TIME TABLE 1907

The New Iron Steamer Clio

Captain E. E. TRUAX,
WILL LEAVE
Odessa for Philadelphia
AND RETURN FROM
Arch Street WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA,
AS FOLLOWS:

JULY

ODESSA		PENNSGROVE		PHILA
Monday	1 12.30 pm	5.30 pm	Tuesd'y 2	11.00 am
Friday	5 3.30 pm	7.00 pm	Saturd'y 6	12.30 pm
Monday	8 6.00 pm	9.00 pm	Tuesday 9	4.00 pm
Thur'd'y	11 11.00 am	3.00 pm	Friday 12	6.00 pm
Monday	15 12 noon	3.00 pm	Tuesd'y 16	11.00 am
Thursd'y	18 1.00 pm	4.00 pm	Friday 19	12 noon
Monday	22 5.30 pm	8.30 pm	Tuesday 23	3.30 pm
Thurd'y	25 8.00 pm	11 pm	Friday 26	6.00 pm
Monday	29 12 noon	3.00 pm	Tues'd'y 30	11.00 am

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saloon and Private State-rooms.

FARE, - 50 CENTS.

Grain, Fruit and Stock Freighted at Reasonable Rates.

☞ Attention given to the Careful Handling and Prompt Delivery of all consignments.

For information in regard to Freights apply to

F. B. WATKINS, Manager,
Odessa, Delaware

WILLIAM W. ROSE, Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at J. Harry Massey's Hotel, in Odessa, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON MONDAY,
THE 29th DAY OF JULY, 1907,
At 10.30 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Port Penn, county of New Castle and State of Delaware, beginning at the northwest corner of Stewart and Market streets; thence north seventy-three degrees west with the north side of Market street forty-five feet to land of Martin Lane; thence north seventeen degrees east and parallel with Stewart street eighty feet to land of Martin Lane; thence south seventy-three degrees east and parallel with Market street forty-five feet to Stewart street; thence with the west side of Stewart street south seventy-three degrees west eighty feet to place of beginning, containing thirty-six square feet more or less.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William E. Dyer, administrator of the estate of Rebecca V. Dyer, deceased, mortgagor, and to be sold by

HENRY STAFFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Delaware, July 9th, 1907.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at J. Harry Massey's Hotel, in Odessa, St. Georges Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware,

ON MONDAY,
THE 29th DAY OF JULY, 1907,
At 10.30 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described real estate, viz:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate on the easterly side of High street, in Odessa, New Castle county, and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of High street, a corner for this lot and land formerly of J. T. McIntire, late of John Appleton; thence therewith eastward one hundred and sixty feet to a twenty feet wide alleyway; thence with said alleyway northwardly thirty-one feet to a corner for this lot and land of Sarah A. Roberts; thence therewith westward one hundred and sixty feet to the easterly side of said High street; and thence therewith southward thirty feet to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling and other improvements.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George L. Townsend, Jr., administrator of the estate of George W. Moore, deceased, and Elizabeth Moore, surviving mortgagor, and to be sold by

HENRY STAFFORD, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Delaware, July 9th, 1907.

The Transcript $1,

Mid-Summer Reduction Sale!

OF

MEN'S, BOYS' and YOUTHS'

Clothing, Hats and Shoes.....

Special Values this Week

50 Blue Serge Serge Suits, single and double breasted, just come in, regular price $10, we are selling them at

$7.50

55 middle and light weight Worsted Suits made up from patterns that have real character, just what you'll see elsewhere at $15.00.

$12.00

60 extra fine Worsted Sutits in new patterns.

Just what you would pay $12.00 for at almost any other store.

$10.00

40 Worsted Suits that will especially please all young men of the most advanced taste, we've seen 'em in other stores at $18.00

$15.00

A New Hat

Of course! We will sell you the best hat in the United States from 50c to $3.00

We will sell you a better hat at $2.50 than other stores will sell for $3.50, and for $3.00 you will get the best in style and qualitp that can be made.

Men's Furnishing Goods

It does not matter what you want to complete your wardrobe, from a collar to a pair of ½ hose, it is here in correct style and at a small price.

Men's and Boys' Shoes

Every shoe in this store has been selected with unusual care in regard to two things. the quality of the leather and the correct shape. Correct not only for style but for comfort as well.

Boys' Suits

Large assortment of boys' suits, in blouse, double breasted, and Russian blouses, from $1.25 to $5.00.

Worth double that amount.

The Globe Clothing Store,

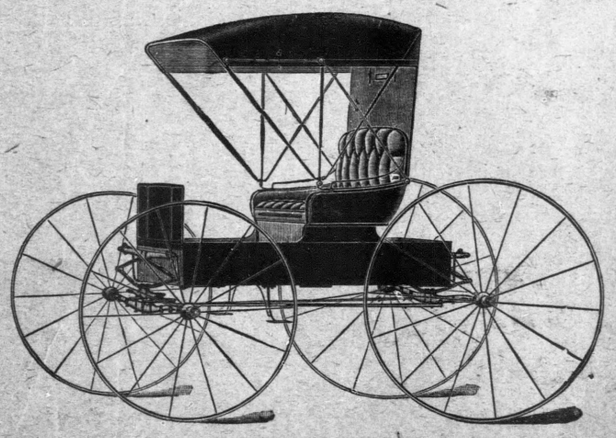
S. M. ROSENBERG, Proprietor,

MIDDLETOWN, - - - DELAWARE.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON

...CARRIAGES...

AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS



We have the largest line of Carriages to be found in the State. Let us show them to you.

J. F. McWHORTER & SON,

Middletown, - - Delaware.

THE RUNAWAY MATCH

My dear Freeman, I am making you a perfectly friendly offer. Your firm has been badly hit, and you cannot pull through without assistance. Take me in as a partner, and I will find enough money to pull the firm through.

But the price, the price! I cannot save the firm by sacrificing my daughter.

Nor am I asking you to do any such thing, answered Rawdon Cross. I have a great love for Claire, and I would give anything to call hermy wife. All I want is a fairchance to win her and I cannot get that chance without your consent.

But my daughter has no affection for you.

Pshaw! What does a girl of nineteen know about affection? But be that as it may, take me in as a partner, and give me a fair field for six months; if I win her in that time, I marry her; but if I fail, you can buy me out of the firm on easy terms.

What do you want me to do? asked John Freeman, slowly.

My conditiitions are very simple. In the first place Claire must not know of our compact. You may tell her I am a partner in the firm, but nothing more. Next week my sister is having a house party at my place at Meyring; Claire will receive an invitation. and I want you to see that she accepts it.

I can do that.

Then *I* have only one other condition.

And that is ?

You must get rid of Christopher Robson.

What! Chris. Robson, my confidential clerk? I could not get on without him.

You must, Mr. Freeman. My eyes, perhaps, have been more open than yours with regard to Claire, and I know that your daughter and Chris. Robson are as much in love with each other as any young couple could possibly be.

Robson in love with Claire ! Impossible!

It is true, Mr Freeman! I have seen them together time after time; he is always up at your house on business, and the opportunities they have of being together are fatal to my chances.

I did not suspect this, Mr. Cross. Of course, Robson is a nice, clever young fellow, but—Claire——

Then give him a check for five hundred dollars and discharge him in the morning. You need not say what for, but put it down to this financial crisis; tell him the firm is going to smash—anything.

When John Freeman walked home that night he felt more like a criminal than an honest man. He had saved the firm but sacrificed his daughter by accepting the attentions of Rawdon Cross.

When he reached his office on the following morning he realized that he had an unpleasant task before him, and it was with much nervousness that he called Chris. Rebson into his room.

I am sorry to tell you, Mr. Robson, that the financial troubles of the firm are much greater than I feared, and nothing can save us from ruin. I have been thinking matters over,and *I* have come to the conclusion that it is only right that I should give you your opportunity to leave before the crash comes.

I should not think of doing so, sir.

I excepted you to say that, Robson, and I thank you for it; but for your own good I am afraid I must insist. Everyone must go sooner or later.

Then, in that case, Mr. Freeman, *I* hope you will allow me to be the last.

I cannot accept your sacrifice, Mr. Robson, and it will be much better for you to go now. I have made out a check for five hundred dollars, which I want you to cept in lieu of notice.

Do not ask me to leave you, Mr. Freeman. I cannot take the check. I have about fifteen thousand dollars of my own, and I am sure the firm could be saved with a little assistance. Let me throw my money in. and——

One moment, Mr. Robson. I did not wish to mention the matter, but it has lately come to my ears that you have been paying attention to my daughter.

That is true, sir. *I* have loved your daughter for a long time, and it has always been my great hope that one day——

Enough Mr. Robson, you will, no doubt, see with me that that hope can never be realized. Now Nickery wealth has gone in this smash, my daughter must make a rich marriage.

But—Claire——

Ah! you are going to tell me that she loves you? A girl of that age cannot be expected to know her own mind, and my daughter will do as I tell her.

Then you can give me no hope?

None whatever, and,more than that, I must forbid you to speak to her again.

Pardon me, sir, but you cannot do that. You have already dismissed me, and I am now my own master. Until Claire tells me with her own lips that our acquaintance must end, I will use every opportunity of seeing her, and live in hopes that one day she will be mine.

In that case I shall know how to act, and we need not prolong this interview, Mr. Robson.

Then good-bye, Mr. Freeman.

But Chris. Robson, with all his brave show, left the offices of Freeman & Co. with a sick and weary heart. All his fond hopes and aspirations were dashed to the ground, and nothing was left of his happy prospects but a sad memory and an unavailing regret.

He spent the day in melancholy thought, and in the evening sat brooding over the fire; the red embers cast a lurid glow on his handsome face, and lit up the room with fitful flickers. So engrossed was he that he did not hear the door open, and then a hand on his shoulder made him turn.

Claire !

Yes, Chris., I have just heard, and soon as father went out I came.

My Claire, you—you came to me?

Why, of course I did, dear; was it very wrong? I am so cold, let me sit down on the rug and get warm, and then we can have a nice talk.

She settled herself down at his feet, and he bent over and looked into her face.

Oh! Chris., dear, I am so unhappy; why is the world all wrong?

I don't know, dear; but tell me what your father said.

That he had discharged you for loving me,and—and he wants me to——to think of Rawdon Cross.

Rawdon Cross?

Yes; he saved the firm, you know—joined it as a partner or something—and his sister is having a house party at Meyring; and I've got to go down there for a week.

Rawdon Cross joined the firm! I never heard of that.

Oh, it was all settled yesterday.

And your father said nothing about it to me, but told me that the firm would have to go.

Don't you see, Chris., that Mr, Cross is trying to buy me through Dad? But I would never marry him, Chris., never.

My dearest !

And—and I'm relying on you to save me, Chris.; I will never marry anyone but you.

My dear little sweetheart, I will save you even if I have to run away with you.

Oh! Chris., that would be delicious.

Would you really come ?

I would go anywhere with you. Oh ! Chris., I don't want to go to Meyring.

Then don't go, little girl; come away with me instead.

Do you mean it ?

When are you supposed to go to Meyring?

On Thursday: Mr. Cross came tonight and arranged it all. He is going to stay at Hertford for a few days, and I am to get the two o'clock train and he will join me there and take me on to Meyring.

Then I will forestall him little girl, if you will trust yourself to me.

I will, Chris., and feel quite safe.

Then you will travel as far as Willesden, where you will find me waiting. We will go immediately and get married, and go South for our honeymoon.

Oh? Chris., that will be splendid, but—I—*I* suppose I mustn't tell Dad, and—and he does love me so !

And so do I, dear. No you mustn't tell your father just yet but as he expects you to be away a week, we'll come back at the end of that time and ask his forgiveness.

Oh! that'll be jolly, and I don't think he'll mind very much,Chris. He likes you, *I* know, and I'm sure he doesn't care very much for Rawdon Cross.

They talked together for some time longer, and then Chris. took Claire home, and they both parted with their hearts in a tumult of exultation.

For the next day or two Chris. was very busy with his preparations, and when the day arrived he proceeed to Willesden to await the two o'clock train, which was to bring Claire to him. At last the train glided into the station and she was by his side.

Oh! Chris., dear, Dad came to see me off, and I did feel so mean when I said good-bye.

That's all right, little girl; you will see him again just as soon as if you were going to Meyring. But come along, we must hurry.

An hour later they were married, and on their way South. Going to Washington, they spent the few days of their honeymoon in a little world of their own, and as the end of their week drew near they reluctantly turned their steps homeward again.

When they reached town, a thick fog was waiting to greet them. Everything was cold and cheerless, and despite the love in their hearts,they could not get rid of a certain feeling of depression as they approached Mr. Freeman's house.

I think I had better see your father first, dear, and take the edge off his anger before you come in.

The house was in darkness, and all the shades drawn as if in mourning for the dead. The door was opened by the old house keeper, who gave a shriek as they stepped into the hall.

What! Miss Claire and alive !

Yes, you old goose; you don't think I'm a ghost, do you?

Where is Mr. Freeman? asked Chris.

*I*n his study, sir. Eh ! but this is a joyful time.

Chris. did not wait to hear any more, but leaving Claire with the housekeeper, he went to the study.

Mr. Freeman sat by the fire; his figure was bowed and bent, and the last few days seemed to have added years to his looks.

Ah Robson, it is you; come in, come in. *I* am glad to see you. Ah! this is terrible.

I hope you won't think it so bad, sir.

I cannot do anything but blame myself. *I* saved the firm, but I sent her to her death.

What do yon mean, sir?

What! have you not heard of our sorrow?

I have been South for the past week, sir.

Ah! then you have not heard. You loved her, Chris., you loved her; would that I had let her marry you, even if the firm went smash.

But I do not understand, sir.

Rawdon Cross put money into the firm and bought my permission to pay his addresses to poor Claire. She went to Meyring to spend a week at his house! but there was a terrible collision at Meyring Junction, the train was wrecked, the cars caught fire and the loss of life was awful.

But—Claire——

Yes; she was among the dead, but her body was almost unrecognizable. Rawdon Cross was killed, too. Oh, it is terrible.

Mr. Freeman, I came here tonight to ask your forgiveness, but it appears that I have come to bring good news.

What do you mean?

I mean, sir, that I persuaded Claire to elope with me. She left the train at Willesden, and is now my wife.

What ! Claire not dead ?

No, Daddy, I am not dead, I am here.

Claire! Claire!

He took his daughter in his arms and strained her to his heart, while tears of joy coursed down his cheeks.

My child, my child, God has been very good in restoring you to me. I mourned you as dead, and blamed my self for your death. Chris., my boy, I can never thank you for this. The world was very dark but a few minutes ago, and I plunged in despair, and alone in my misery; your love for my child has restored her to me, and turned my grief into happiness and joy.

DANGER TO BRIDGES

The county road commissioners have some trouble with threshing engines, which are hauled over the county bridges, and invariably do some damage to those structures. In many cases the threshing engines weigh not less than ten tons, and in passing over the bridges no caution whatever is used by the owners. Oftentimes the owners rest the heavy weight of the engines on the bridges and take water from the streams, which is against the law. Usually the county bridges are built to carry a weight of about eight tons. Much injury is therefore done by overtaxing them.

The county road commissioners have decided to take some action on the matter.

GOOD TIMES ALONG THE CREEK

What a treasure-trove the old creek is ! What riches of nature's stores are hid 'neath its rippling surface, or displayed along its basins.

The creek itself is wonderful, always surprising you with its wayward fancies and restlessness. Here it runs along smoothly, in seeming content ; there it broadens out and its waters ripple and and swish over and around rocks without number then it divides a id shows you in its middle as pretty a little Island as you might wish for your pirate's cave; often it bends and curves in a way that keeps you in the height of expectancy, wondering what new view will streach before you.

What comfortable places the banks of the creek affords! There, to give grateful shade, are the fringes of oak, dogwood, birch, beach and witch-hazel trees—the last variety so called because in the early days of our country old men and women thought to be wiches gathered the roots and used the juices as a cure for all ills.

Here, too, you see the beautiful swamp cabbage, standing in place where the mud has collected, with its purple folds rolled up in pointed bundles. Near it wave the tassels of the swamp alder, and close by you see the spotted leaves and stalks of the yellow adders' tongue. "Snake feeders" glide here and there, and without thinking, you look eagerly around for the snake, but nothing but wee toads and grasshoopers greet your eye.

Where the thorny greenbriers cluster the hardy robins winter and the pheasants and quail eat the seeds and hide there from their enemies.

Over the water the bank swallow skips sometimes touching the surface just as do the stones you shy across to the other side. The kingfisher dives after his meal and the green heron, too, darts after minnow or pollywog. Right above you the catbird scolds or laughs mockingly.

Along the bank the muskrat has his home. Just under the water's edge he digs his hole. It slants upward for quite a distance, and at the end of it is his nest nice and dry. The muskrat and the raccoon both liked mussels, which they dig from beds in the muddy shallow. Beside some stone or tree near the water, you will see piles of these shells, where the animal has eaten their contents.

If you care to fish, the sunfish provides just as good sport as the mountain trout. Among the sand and pebbles it builds its nest and fiercely drives away its enemies. Even a chub, red fin, or a catfish may come to your hook. Of course you'll catch lots of minnows, but who wants minnows?

Frog eggs swing from the branches of plants under water. The stupid looking tadpoles you see frisking about. From a log or stone near the bank yellow and speckled throated frogs, propped up on their bowlegs, watch you solemnly.

Tortoises and turtles plunk into the water and are lost sight of. You know the ribs of the tortoise are united their whole length, while those of the turtle are seperate at the ends.

Oh yes, there's lots to be seen. After you've had a refreshing swim and lie there under a shady tree you don't feel like ever moving—even to go home for something to eat.—*North American.*

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NOTICE!

Middletown, Delaware, March 5th, 1906

Having rented the business stand of the late John W. Jolls, in connection with the Grain business, I am now prepared to furnish my customers and the public with the best grades of Coal, Wood, Lime, Feed, &c. I respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage at the stand of the late John W. Jolls, Railroad Ave.

S. B. FOARD.

NOTICE TO THE TAX-PAYERS
--OF THE—
Town of Middletown !

I beg to call the attention of the Tax-Payers of the Town of Middletown that the taxes for the year of 1906 are now due. All taxes not paid within 20 days will be placed in the hands of my attorney for collection. Please pay up and save yourself the extra cost.

L. C. SCOTT, Collector.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL., May 10th, 1907.

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REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER OF WILLS OFFICE,
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL., April 15, 1907.

Upon the application of Mordecai T. Gibson Administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Mary G. Hutchison late of Appoquinimink Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register of Wills that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted within forty days from the date of such letters in six of the most public places of the County of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made, and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in THE MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register of Wills aforesaid, at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

(SEAL)

FRANCIS M. WALKER, Register of Wills.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the undersigned on the Fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1907, and that all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased must present the same, duly attested to the said Administrator on or before the Fifteenth day of April 19-8, or abide the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

MORDECAI T. GIBSON,
Administrator.

Address, Martin B Burris Esq.
Middletown, Delaware.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
OF
St. Georges Hundred !

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1906 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at the office of

JOSEPH H. ENOS, IN ODESSA,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th, 1907,
From 9.00 A. M. to 12.00 M.

AT HENRY CLEAVER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 24th, 1907,
From 1 P. M. to 4 P. M.

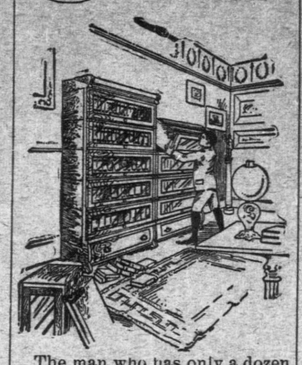
and at the County Tax Collector's Office, South Broad street, Middletown, Del., every Saturday during the month of July from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

An abatement of 5 per contum will be allowed on all taxes paid during the month of July.

WALTER BEASTEN,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred.

SECTIONAL
"Y and E" Bookcases



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